

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VI. NO. 82.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 292.

**Business Directory.**  
**NEWMARKET**  
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

**J. & J. HODGE,**  
And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Sarah Davis, our Shop has been removed to the place where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of

**COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.**  
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Casters, Pumps, and Lead Piping.

**Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.**  
**J. & J. HODGE.**  
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. 4f-47

**F. W. BATHURST,**  
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, at the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Bradie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 4f-31

**T. BOTSFOED,**  
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**J. SAXTON,**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business, Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 4f-32

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**  
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.  
Newmarket, March 26, 1855. 4f-10

**GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,**  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.  
Newmarket, Feb. 1, 1856. 4f-501

**New Wagon and Carriage Shop.**  
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

**WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.**  
In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.  
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
**ROBERT MURRAY.**  
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 4y-17

**THOMAS NIXON,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
For the Townships of Whitchurch, King and East Gwillimbury.

**GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, on the First Monday of every Month.**  
Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.  
**THOMAS NIXON.**  
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1857. 4f-3

**DR. BENTLEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWMARKET,  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb. 20, 1857. 4f-3

**CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.**

**SAMUEL ROADHOUSE** respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

**FUNERALS FURNISHED.**  
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Luce, Plates, and Handles for sale.  
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 4f-501

**Franklin House.**  
CORNERS of Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Proprietors—  
**E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.**

**Just Printed,**  
AND for Sale at this Office, BEANE MARSHALL'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 1 per dozen, or 63 3/4 per 100.  
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

**MILLINERY.**  
**THE MISS VERNONS**  
Having opened a Millinery and Dress-making Establishment, nearly opposite the North American Hotel, Newmarket, solicit the patronage of the Ladies.  
Newmarket, May 29, 1857. 4y-17

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,**  
OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, Dec. 9, 1856

**Business Directory.**  
**CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
AURORA. 4f-16

**DR. M. RANNEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
SHARON. 4y16

**A. BOULTBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 4f-36

**B. MOORE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—old New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855.

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.  
Newmarket, 1855. 4f-1

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Life Assurance Society of London,**  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
**ROBERT H. SMITH,**  
Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 4f-41

**DR. PYNE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 4f-15

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.  
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill.)  
Newmarket.

**Unity Fire and Unity**  
**General Insurance Associations,**  
OF ENGLAND,  
FOR every description of Fire, and Life Assurance Business.  
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.  
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.  
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street  
J. W. MARSDEN,  
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.  
Newmarket, July 31, 1857. 4f-35

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**  
**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 4f-1

**W. MOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.  
Office on Yonge Street.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4f-17

**ROBERT BRODIE,**  
**BUILDER, & CO.,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

**ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,**  
and when required, find all Materials, Shop on Water Street.

**NOTICE!**  
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

**TAILORING TRADE,**  
Nearly opposite Doan's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to receive the liberal patronage of his friends in any of the branches of his business.  
G. P. SMITH.  
Sharon, Sept. 24, 1856. 4f-34

**Ryan & Hallen,**  
**CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.**

**ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and superintended.**  
Large and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.  
Declarations, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.  
Real property bought and sold on Commission, and all orders and communications promptly attended to.  
Personal application either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.  
A Vacancy for an apprentice. A competent for sale.

**OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.**  
**JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.**  
December 4, 1856. 4f-44

**PENITENTIARY**  
**Boot and Shoe Establishment,**  
51 Yonge Street, 4 doors above King Street  
**TORONTO.**

**JAMES B. GARRUTHE,**  
DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. Country purchases would find it to their advantage to give their custom to a dealer who selects the best quality and lowest style, and at a moderate rate of charges.  
Solely Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.  
Newmarket, July 15, 1857. 4y24

**Just Received,**  
AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, and Copy and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.  
Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1857. 4f-50

**Business Directory.**  
**John T. Stokes,**  
ARCHITECT &c., &c. SHARON, Canada West.  
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 4f-51

**GEO. HUGHES,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.  
Brownsville, April, 1857. 4f-14

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 4f-14

**DR. E. VERNON,**  
—AURORA—  
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gierke.  
Aurora, March 11, 1857. 4f-6

**Ready Made Clothing!**  
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING—For sale cheap.  
**MORRITZ ZELLER.**  
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. 4f-10

**A. J. McCracken,**  
**CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET,**  
HAVING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as

**BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,**  
Rough and Ready, Phantoms, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.  
Repairing done in a Neat and Substantial manner.  
SHOP, on MAIN STREET,  
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office  
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 4f-11

**DENTISTRY**  
**Dr. R. MOORE,**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may desire to avail themselves of his services, that he will be at

**HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET.**  
The last Saturday in each Month, and remain till the following Monday morning.

For Extracting teeth, 1s 3d; for Filling teeth with silver or cement, 1s 3d; and with Gold, 2s 6d. Strike while the iron is hot.  
[All operations in Mechanical Dentistry Warranted—and as cheap as the cheapest.]  
Newmarket, March 5th, 1857. 4f-5010

**DONALD SUTHERLAND,**  
**WATER STREET, NEWMARKET,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
China, Glass and Earthenware.  
The Highest price paid for Farm Produce.  
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c.  
7m17

**Jas. McClure & Henry Croxon,**  
HOLLAND LANDING,  
LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Orders Promptly attended.

**Armstrong House,**  
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!  
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,  
COLLINGWOOD.  
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.  
July 2, 1857. 4y22

**G. L. HUGHES,**  
SADDLER, CARRIAGE TRIMMER, AND HARNESSEY.  
BROWNVILLE.

**CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Whips, &c. &c. Carriages Trimmed to order, on the shortest notice, and latest styles.**  
Brownsville, June 25th, 1857. 4f-21

**New Cooperage.**  
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has commenced the Coopering Business, on Timothy Street, behind Mr. Saxton's Jeweller Shop.

**J. ARNOTT.**  
Newmarket, July 17, 1857. 2m24

**NEWMARKET HOTEL.**  
**MORITZ ZELLER,**  
BEGS to acquaint the public of this Town and neighbourhood, that he has leased the above premises for the purpose of carrying on the business of a

**Hotel and Boarding House,**  
And hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

**THE BAR**  
Liberal supplied with the best Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors.

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.**  
M. Z. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he will also carry on the

**Tailoring and Clothing Business**  
In the above premises. Customers will be supplied with Goods, upon the lowest terms, and may rest assured that Clothing will be got up in the best style.  
Newmarket, Nov. 4, 1856. 4f-40

**To Builders and Persons Building.**  
THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

**WINDOW SASH & PANELLED DOORS,**  
Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture any description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect Buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

**JACKSCREWS,**  
Together with Tackles, Capstons, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, he is prepared to take contracts for the same.  
W. W. SOUTHAIRD.  
Newmarket, July 1, 1857. 4f-23

**WEAVING!**  
THE subscriber is prepared to do CUSTOM WEAVING for Farmers on short notice, such as Felled Cloths, Flannels, Carpet, &c. Residence on Eagle Street, Newmarket.

**JOHN LINTNER.**  
Newmarket, July 23, 1857. 3m25

## Poetry.

### Love Ever.

She sang—her voice thrilled that darkness room  
With the impassioned feeling of her song;  
The words went forth upon the evening gloom,  
Floating the fields along—  
"Love ever," she sang, "Love not!"

Her dark eyes looked the burden of her heart,  
The silken lashes gleamed with drowsy tears,  
From her life's dream she could not bear to part  
In her youth's golden years;  
But still she sang, "Love not!"

Fair girl, thy song was but an idle lay,  
A sad and doleful ditty of false feeling;  
In this young heart let it no longer stay,  
Its true impulse stealing—  
Love ever, maiden, ever!

Love is the golden thread that links the years  
With blessings from the cradle to the pall;  
Better love, though it bring these tears,  
Than never love at all—  
Love ever, maiden, ever!

## Literature.

### Better than Diamonds.

As I was standing in the broad crowded street,  
Of a large city, one cold, dirty day in winter,  
A little child came running along—a poor, ill-clad child; her clothes were scant and threadbare; she had no cloak and no shawl, and her little bare feet looked red and suffering. She could not have been more than eight years old. She carried a bundle in her hand. Poor little shivering child! I pitied her. As she passed me her foot slipped, and she fell with a cry of pain; but she held the bundle tightly in her hand, and jumping up, although she limped sadly, endeavored to run as before.

"Stop, little girl! stop!" said a sweet voice; and a beautiful woman, wrapped in a huge shawl and with furs around her, came out of a jeweler's shop close by. "Poor little child," she said, "are you hurt? Sit down on this step and tell me." How I loved her, and how beautiful she looked!

"Oh, I cannot," said the little child; "I cannot wait, I am in such a hurry. I have been to the shoemaker's, and mother must finish this work to-night, or she will never get any more shoes to bind."

"To-night!" said the beautiful woman; "to-night!"

"Yes," said the child for the stranger's kind manner had made her bold—"yes, for the great ball to-night; and these satin slippers must be spangled and—"

The beautiful woman took the bundle from the child's hand and unwrapped it. You do not know why her face flushed and then turned pale; but I—yes—I looked into the bundle, and on the inside of the slipper I saw a name—a lady's name written, but I shall not tell it.

"And where does your mother live, little girl?"

So the child told her where; and then she told her that her father was dead, and that her mother bound shoes that they might have bread; but that sometimes they were very cold, and that her mother sometimes cried because she had no money to buy milk for her little brother. And then I saw that the lady's eyes were full of tears; and she rolled up the bundle quickly, and gave it back to the little girl; but she gave her nothing else—no, not even a sixpence, and, turning away, went back into the shop from which she had just come out. As she went away, I saw the glitter of a diamond pin. Presently she came back, and stepping into a handsome carriage, rolled off. The little girl looked after her a moment, and with her little bare feet, colder than they were before, ran quickly away.

I went with the little girl, and I saw her in a narrow, damp street, and into a small, dark room; I saw her mother—her sad, faded mother; but with a face so sweet, so patient—languishing and soothing a sick baby. And the baby slept, and the mother laid it on her lap; and the bundle was unrolled, and a diamond pin, and she rolled up the bundle quickly, and gave it back to the little girl; but she gave her nothing else—no, not even a sixpence, and, turning away, went back into the shop from which she had just come out. As she went away, I saw the glitter of a diamond pin. Presently she came back, and stepping into a handsome carriage, rolled off. The little girl looked after her a moment, and with her little bare feet, colder than they were before, ran quickly away.

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at the mother. With clasped hands and streaming eyes she blessed her God, who had sent an angel to comfort her. So I left too; and I went to a bright room, where there was music and dancing, and sweet flowers; and saw young, happy faces, forms beautifully dressed and sparkling with jewels, but none that I knew, until one passed me whose dress was of simple white, with only a rosebud on her bosom, and whose voice was like the sweet sound of a silver lute. No spangled slipper was on her foot; but she moved as one that treadeth upon the air, and the divine beauty of holiness had so glorified her face, that I felt as if I gazed upon her that she was almost an angel of God.

**A GENUINE HOOP ITEM.**—A few days since one of our city belles was passing through Fourth Street, escorted by a gallant, when, to her great annoyance, her crinoline began to exhibit as many crotches as ever she had in all her life. Her dress would not move gracefully or indeed at all. Something must have been decidedly wrong, and was. One of the gentle lady's hoops had broken, and being of metal, fettered her movements completely. She could not walk. Her gallant offered to do anything. She declared he could do nothing. The treacherous hoop, to her infinite horror, was coiling about one of her delicate limbs, just where an embroidered garment confined her silken hose. Closer and closer the wire wrapped itself, as if it were enamored of what it touched. The lady could not stir, but trembling between fear and expectation, stretched out her dainty-kidged hands, imploringly, and said: "O dear, what shall I do?" Her gallant knew there was no time to be lost—a crowd would soon gather—desperate remedies. He lifted the lovely girl, therefore, in his arms, and placing her upon a stone step, proceeded as deliberately as possible to remove the hoop. "What are you going to do?" "Remove the hoop, if possible." "Well—" "Well—" "Quick then." "I begin." And the lavender-colored garter, quite like Blanche Anory's, was visible, and the delicately turned and the beautiful swell of her faultless—stocking—and—

the hoop was removed. Many roses bloomed, and died, and bloomed again, as she went upon the arm of her escort, through the gay streets and the golden sunshine, and of what both most thought, there was a most profound solemn silence. Miss— it has been observed, has not worn hoops since that half fortunate, and half unfortunate day.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

**Foreign and Colonial.**  
**Arrival of the Arago.**  
St. John's September 5.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton 20th August, passed Cape Race at about noon of this day, the 5th instant. Her arrivals, which are four days later than those received by the *Vanderbilt* at New York, were obtained by a fishing smack, and brought to this port. Commercial News is of considerable importance. This is the first successful attempt to gain news from Europe from steamers passing Cape Race. This is in itself highly important. The achievement demonstrating as it does the practicability of obtaining news, were a steamer employed, in about seven or eight days from Europe.

The *Arago* had about 220 passengers and \$100,000 in specie.

**ORISKANY BRITAIN.**  
Spollen who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, of Dublin, had been re-arrested for the robbery, and would soon be tried therefor.

It was reported that Lord John Russell was about to be elevated to the peerage.

Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported—the names are not however, given in dispatch.

**FRANCE.**  
French ships of war are ordered to render every necessary aid in their power to the English vessels proceeding to India with troops.

The news from Algeria is favorable.

The difference between the Cabinets of Turin and Naples are unsettled, and matters look decidedly unfavorable in that quarter.

**RUSSIA.**  
The Cholera was abating at St. Petersburg.

**TURKEY.**  
The harvest had turned out highly successful.

**PERIA.**  
The Shah of Persia is increasing his army.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
Liverpool Cotton Market closed with an advancing tendency, at prices 1d per lb over previous prices. The market has been quite active, the sales of Monday, 24th, ultimo, reaching 20,000 bales, and Tuesday, 25th, 12,000.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases.

In the



## New Advertisements.

Notice—John Hodge.  
List of Letters—Aurora.  
Mechanical Institute—Newmarket.  
Agricultural Society—Meeting—E. Jackson.  
American Cheese—J. M. Raper.  
Butter and Eggs—J. M. Raper.  
For Sale—John Davison.

**Moneys Received.**  
On the New Era, during the week ending September 10th, 1857.  
Dr. Free \$15.00; W. Lillie, \$3; Mr. Montgomery \$5; Eli Wimmer \$1.50; Mr. Jacob Smyth \$2; H. Butler \$1.50 etc.

## Agents for the "New Era"

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.  
KETTLEBY.—Mr. S. Snider.  
LAWTON.—Mr. J. Pearson.  
BROOKVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.  
BONHEAD.—Mr. John Boddy.  
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.  
KING P. O.—Mr. John Hamilton.  
Agents will be appointed at other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Sep. 11, 1857.

## General Summary.

The New York State Fair will be held at Buffalo, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October next.

A position of the space usually occupied with editorial matter has been taken up this week with correspondence. Notwithstanding this, we are obliged to defer one or two of the letters received till our next issue.

The Sons of Temperance of Brownsville Division, No. 209, purpose holding a grand Soiree on the 29th proximo, in a beautiful grove adjoining the Village. Refreshments will be served at one o'clock p.m.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Armstrong, of Lloydville, Agent for issuing marriage Licenses, &c.

The above little titbit we clip from the *Leader* of last week. All right, in its way; but the question very naturally arises—Is this appointment an effort to Monsieur Cauchon's forcible arguments in the lobby of the House during last session resulting in almost a duel?

The public meeting appointed to be held at Brownville on Tuesday last, has been unavoidably deferred until Tuesday next, when we hope to see a large attendance of those interested in having a good road along the Town Line West. We understand there will be no difficulty in raising the means necessary to make the line a winter road, in case the Company should not be formed. The work is an important one; let all "put their shoulders to the wheel."

## Sharon Illumination and Festival.

The usual autumnal Illumination and Festival of the friends worshipping in the temple, at Sharon, took place Friday evening and Saturday last. At the illumination on Friday evening the attendance was larger than on any previous occasion during the past four years; on the day following, however, there were not so many in attendance as we have seen, although the number was large. This is attributable, in a great measure, to doubt, to the fact, that the farming community generally are still very busy in securing their harvest. It was estimated that there was not less than 1000 people in attendance at the services on Friday evening. After the Band had played some choice tunes and the Choir and children had sung a couple of hymns, Mr. David Willson arose to deliver the usual autumnal sermon. His text was chosen from the 26th Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel; and owing to some little confusion of people seating themselves, we were unable to hear the verse.

Mr. Willson said being in his limited understanding we were living in a changeable and fashionable world; and these changes were not confined to the world at large, but also to the church. There were a good many kinds of religionists in the world; and each entertained their own peculiar views with regard to the sacrament. He was an old man, and had been taking notice of these various sects; and from all he could observe each was trying to exalt the one above the other. Amongst the sectaries, too, were some who exalt the Son above the Father. He (Mr. W.) had to take a lower place, for to his mind he could not in his humble opinion find that doctrine to be Scriptural. The lower place he had to take was in Egypt. It was in Egypt the children of Israel ate the pottage; therefore this was the first blood of the lamb that was committed to their trust. He believed so far as the virtue of the sacrament was concerned, the Lamb had been slain from the foundation of the world; and then that followed the Father such as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, was as faithful as them that followed Christ. Then the people of Israel had the pottage of manna; and the members of his Society would hold their pottage to-morrow, to which they invited all well-disposed persons. He looked upon this ordinance as a public pledge on the part of those who partook thereof, to take another degree—to make further progress in religion. If some chose to eat to their condemnation, it was not his fault. All religious people ate the pottage, although they may materially differ in the way they do it, believing that in the act they draw one degree nearer to God. But look at things as we find them. There were many fashions in religion—some choosing one and some another. But as a people we believe in Christ, and were glad to follow any system given of God. He would not, however, extol the Son above the Father. Every dispensation was given of God; and we should not despise these dispensations. The Israelites had their dispensation and so the pottage; and Christ had said, "if ye eat my flesh and drink my blood ye are not of me." All Christian people professed to have one object in view, future happiness. All should partake of the pottage; and those who do, take a beginning. But the question is often asked, "Why do you light the house?" We do it in honor of God. The light of heaven shines from the East to the West, and why should we not light the whole house? It was a symbol, a shadow of what we desire to be, light in the heart. All, perhaps, were out of place in Egypt; but the object had

good tendency. He believed the pottage was ordained of heaven; and that it was our purpose to eat and pass on. There was but one God, not denying the Son or the Holy Spirit, and they assembled to worship that God. They were living in a restless world. By going to the clerical office a man might find the form of any religious law written. There was such a difference of opinion; and he dare venture to say, there was not a Clergyman among all the sectaries who would say "follow me." A lay all profess to be striving for heaven; but if we enter one, they go to the West, and another to the East. Now, when would they come together. These were all fashions—every one after his own inclination—and every one saying that their own particular church was right. But he took a lower stand, and did not profess to be wiser than others. He could not believe that all these sects were going to one kingdom; but he believed each would enjoy the full measure God had given them. God was no respecter of persons; each would fulfill his measure according to the purpose of His will. Abraham was as faithful a disciple as ever God had; but he only fulfilled his measure. To please most sectaries he was too much in favor of the Jews, but they were the first religionists. He could not see any great difference between the Jewish economy and Christianity. The Christians were waiting for the resurrection, and so were the Jews. They were both waiting for one and the same thing. Generation after generation had passed away, and yet both dispensations. He believed his sins would come upon him in this life, and was not amongst those who feared the judgment that was to come of some future time. This, he believed, was according to the law, and the testimony. All people shall come before Him and acknowledge God. What was required of the Jew was also required of the Christian. We should believe in God and have a penitent heart. After some further remarks, Mr. Willson concluded his sermon, having occupied the floor in its delivery nearly half an hour. A hymn was then sung by the choir and congregation and the assembly marched, headed by the Sharon Band, to the Meeting House, where they listened to a few airs, and the company dispersed. Altogether, the services were peculiarly interesting, and harmony seemed to prevail throughout.

## A Pleasant Excursion.

In compliance with a polite invitation from our kind neighbor, Mr. Geo. B. Hutcheon, we accompanied him on a pleasure excursion around Sutherland's Lake, a few evenings ago, in his new craft, "The Queen." Weighing anchor at the Railroad Wharf, we proceeded to the dock at the foot of Main Street; and after taking on board several more passengers, started on our tour. Proceeding up the west side of the lake the first place of note is Willow Point, where it is said, aristocratic lovers in the early days of Newmarket, were wont to pledge their troth, and disclose the secrets of one another's hearts. After rounding Willow Point we enter at once into Dutchman's Bay. This Bay runs up to the side of Eagle Street, and "The Queen" takes on passengers at the Dock here on board. Leaving Eagle Street Wharf, we proceeded around Thorn Head-land, and after passing the Bluffs and Cedar Island, entered the Lake of a Thousand Stumps. This Lake is a beautiful little sheet of water, almost completely surrounded with stumps. The Captain then altered his course and sailed East towards the Coast of Labrador, passing, on our way, the Nine Islands, Cedar Valley, and some other localities we cannot now recollect. Leaving Labrador Coast we sailed North to the Railroad Dock and landed, without a single mishap to our pleasures of the occasion—and having enjoyed between one and two hours ride. We understand "The Queen" will seat 15 passengers with ease.

## Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

## The York Ridings Gazette, and a General Election.

The Gazette declares his politics "True Blue,"—Requests his friends (!) to keep cool, and make no rash promises—Mr. Gamble pledges the Township of Vaughan to take £10,000 stock in a Railroad Bubble; his return for West York uncertain,—"the Gazette" gives him the cold shoulder.

Sir—The York Ridings Gazette of the 4th instant announces the approach of "a General Election," and urges its supporters to put their house in order, in the following strain:—

"Be prepared for the approaching campaign, and we would advise our conservative friends not to commit themselves in the meantime, before a suitable candidate offers. Already rumor is doing the names of several gentlemen in this locality, as being among the 'coming men,' including the name of a certain journalist, the columns of whose paper have of late been freely opened to the discussion of subjects prejudicial to the interests of the Local Oramenent of the Riding from which he hails. 'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and we would advise our 'Orange' friends to make a note of the fact and govern themselves accordingly."

From the foregoing extract I conclude that the Gazette has mustered sufficient courage to get himself bodily over the fence, so he has dropped down on the Tory side;—he recommends his "conservative friends not to commit themselves before a suitable candidate offers;" this is refreshing, and on the whole, very good advice, which, no doubt, will be acted upon. He says, "already rumor is busy with the names of several gentlemen in this locality, as being among the coming men;"—but from the caution which he gives his friends I am presume none of them are "suitable"—I am inclined to think he is "feeling his way," with a view of taking "a heat" for "the Derby" himself in case his "conservative friends" cannot unite upon a more suitable candidate in their interest. Now you must understand, that the Gazette is published in the West-Riding of York, and I hardly need mention that John W. Gamble Esq., is the sitting member; and we are to infer, that the Gazette is

not satisfied with him, and that his friends are determined to seek a more "suitable candidate." Well, he has been said of Mr. Gamble, (ever by his political supporters,) that he is one of the "Governmental Impossibilities," and of late entirely useless—if not actually injurious—to the party who send him to parliament, and as there is no general election for parliament, they (the Tories) have no doubt determined upon looking up a new man, a useful man!

There is no doubt of Mr. Gamble's declining popularity in the West-Riding; he has completely exhausted the patience of his old supporters. He never gave reformers cause to think him anything but a Tory all the old school;—and now to show how utterly regardless he is of the interests of the farmers of the Township in which he resides, (knowing the general feeling towards him of late) he contemplates involving the Township in a Railway scheme, to the amount of £10,000;—this was "decided" upon at a meeting, held at Pine Grove, Vaughan, J. W. Gamble, M. P. in the chair, within the past month. I am informed, by persons residing in the front of that Township, that it was not generally known that such a meeting was to take place, that Mr. Gamble, prefers hole-and-corner meetings when he is about hatching some of his pet schemes, such as the contemplated "Central Railway" scheme, the Normal School (at Pine Grove),—and other schemes, all of which are to be paid for by the public money belonging to the Township. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Vaughan will become aware of the danger incurred in continuing to send Mr. Gamble to Parliament, as it is now patent that he does not consult their interests when the particular interest of Pine Grove (or the Valley of the Humber) are in question. He may say, "Oh! I did not move or second any resolution,"—they made me chairman of the meeting;—I could not but refuse, there was nothing finally done, &c.;—but he should be given to understand that the inhabitants of Vaughan will not consent to the Retro of their Township presiding at a meeting at which it is "decided" that Vaughan is not to be saddled with a debt of £10,000 to assist in building a Railway in the rear of the Township;—it must not be done, and he should be taught a lesson "in time." So far, I think the Gazette's hint to his "Orange" friends? will do very well; but what does he mean by the "name of a certain journalist" being included among the "coming men?" I have heard Mr. McDougall's name mentioned,—can the Gazette refer to him?—They (friends of the Gazette) are warned against him;—all fair, but quite unnecessary. I do not know whether Mr. McDougall would be successful or not in West York. I think he would be more likely to consult the people's interest than the person who now represents them.—Mr. Gamble must go out!

Yours,

AJAX.

September 9th, 1857.

## A Step in the Right Direction.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I notice in your last issue, a letter published from the Chief Superintendent of Education, and in remarking on it you say—  
"We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not pointing out any one individual, for more than one or two in these Counties have during the past two years neglected many of the principal duties contained in the Act."  
I do not wish to dictate to you as a Journalist, but allow me to say in the first place you are wrong, and in the next place, I think (so do others), that you are the right man in the right place, as a Journalist, to call the attention of Superintendents, and any other man in a public position, to a neglect of duty. What is the use of making good laws if those men who are placed at the head don't carry them out? but actually set a glaring example of neglect (by paying no attention to their duties) to Teachers, Trustees, and Pupils. Again, what is the use of having a paper unless the Editor will speak out, and tell these gentlemen, firmly but courteously, where they are wrong?

O, say, you that is all very fine; my paper is my living and doesn't pay to tell me the truth always. True, better carry out your motto with a clear conscience than be silent when you should speak out. No, Sir! never fear that ominous sound, "stop my paper." If they don't like to be told the truth—let them take some other not so independent. Count me in before public opinion, and my word for it, your list will swell instead of diminish.

Education is of too vital importance to the country, and the amount of money it requires to sustain it too large, to be controlled by men who will not attend to the duties laid down by the Act.

Yours with respect,

Vox.

Newmarket, Sept. 9, 1857.

For the New Era.

In appreciation of the public services, and social virtues of the Rev. JOHN DUNN, a few individuals in Stouffville, unconnected with his Church, sent W. G. Smith, a first class painter, with materials to give the venerable gentleman, an agreeable surprise. For this small mark of esteem, he has made the subject graceful reply.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"J. Dunn begs very sincerely to express his thanks to his unannounced friends, for their generous compliment in elegantly painting his dwelling. Such a manifestation of public favor was certainly most unexpected. While he feels truly grateful for this marked approval of his Official labors, he will ever be prompted by his remembrance, to increase if possible, his efforts to promote the moral and spiritual interests of the village, and neighborhood. At the same time he most heartily wishes his Benefactors and their families, mercy, peace and happiness."

Sir,—By giving publicity to the foregoing you will much oblige,

Your Humble Servant,

The Donor,

Stouffville, Sept. 8, 1857.

## Glenville Matters Again.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR,—Your issue of August 7th contained a letter signed "Old Survey" in which, certain individuals and personal remarks occurred, relating to the Wesleyan Methodist and the Sabbath School in this Section.

The drift of those remarks are probably not yet forgotten, therefore it is not necessary that I should here repeat them. Suffice it to say, that letter has been on all sides placed to my account; and notwithstanding my assertions to the contrary, there are yet many who persist in blaming me, as either the author, or originator, of it.

The principal reason given for the supposed

implication seems to be, "that I did not reply to said letter."

Mr. Editor, (I am sure you would believe me if you knew the facts of the case.) I could not consider myself qualified to reply to such an ill-founded, ridiculous document. I did write a note to clear myself from anticipated aspersion, but I was ashamed to forward it to you, I thought it would interest the affair with too much importance.

But since there has been so much said, perhaps the less written the better.

I will therefore just state:—1st That I did not write the letter; 2nd That at the time of its appearance, I knew nothing either of its authorship or originator; (neither do I now, only from flying reports); and 3rd, Said letter contained sentiments and opinions quite contrary to my own.

If there be any who are yet unconvinced after having read this letter, I will still try and bear with their want of confidence, and forgive them when they acknowledge their error.

Yours &amp;c.,

JAMES HAWKINS.

2nd Con. King, Sept. 8, 1857.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Arrival of the North American.

Quebec, September 7.

The North American, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th August arrived here about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, bringing four days later news. She has 120 cabin and 145 steerage passengers.

The Indian arrived on Wednesday morning early.—London American experienced head winds—passed through straits at night—saw nothing of the Anglo-Saxon, City of Toronto, or Clyde.

Further telegraphic news from India was hourly expected respecting Indian mail.—London advices of Tuesday night inform us that 11 days had elapsed since the mail steamer Nubia arrived at Suez from Calcutta with news to 21st July, if the steamer from Bombay had reached Marseilles in time for letters to have been delivered in London on Monday, it was probable that the Bombay mail had not even arrived at Suez on the 16th, two days after the Nubia.

Despatches from Bombay will bring news from Delhi later than received at Calcutta to 21st, as communications are less interesting.—The arrival of both Calcutta and Bombay mails at Marseilles was expected hourly.—The Times, city article, after discussing details of telegraphic despatches from India says, supposing the latter news, which may be expected from Bombay, together with corrected details of Calcutta despatches, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that which brought, there will consequently be no reason for increased apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be prolonged.

A telegraph to India will soon be laid down, and Malta, Vienna and London will be in communication in a few days by electric wires.

French men of war given every aid to English vessels taking troops to India, and tow them when becalmed.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

On Tuesday evening, both Houses of Parliament adjourned to Friday, when the prorogation will take place. The only business done during the brief sittings related to the divorce bill apart from the bustle of the Royal Assent on several bills.

The Commons without much hesitation accepted the divorce bill as altered by the Lords.

The House of Commons had a short sitting on Monday afternoon.—Mr. Lubbock stated that the German Legion at the Cape, consisted of about 2,300 men, had been called out to act as soldiers, thus enabling the Governor to furnish a larger reinforcement to India than would otherwise have been possible.

Lord Palmerston replying to questions stated that the Government could not obtain the transatlantic cable to employ in the direction of communication with India, without the sanction of Parliament, and that it was now too late to make application to Parliament on the subject.

The Directors of the trans-Atlantic Telegraph Co. have resolved to renew, in October, the attempt to submerge the cable.

The Globe of Monday, says the despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to 14 battalions instead of 40—the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of 4 Regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the Home strength to 18 battalions.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, August 23rd.—The rumor of a secret treaty between Mexico and the United States has caused a great sensation.

A fresh piratical attempt has been made by the ruffians on the Moorish coast on the Betty of London, which had lost her reckoning, and stranded.

## ITALY.

A rupture between Sardinia and Naples, arising out of the Cagliari steamer, is now regarded as imminent.

The Post has the following:—"Paris, August 24th.—We are expecting every moment to hear of a rupture between Sardinia and Naples."

Pius IX entered Florence at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th. His reception by the authorities was imposing and splendid; by the people, respectful and cold.

## TURKEY.

PARIS, Tuesday Night.—A despatch received to-day from Constantinople announces that the Porte has accepted the conditions arranged at Osborne, and has consented to nullify the Moldavian elections without waiting for the admission of England and Austria.

"The Times Paris correspondent says:—'I mentioned yesterday, that the Sultan consented to new elections in Moldavia, provided the demand be made unanimously by the six Powers.'"

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular of the 25th says:—"At to-day's market there was but a moderate attendance, and the sales of red wheat were made a decline of 6d per bushel on the nominal quotations of Friday."

The best white was no cheaper, owing to scarcity.

Flour 64 to 1s per barrel lower, without leading to business. Indian Corn dragging sales at 35s to 35s 6d for Mediterranean, and 6d decline on American.

Wheat—red, 8s to 8s 4d; white, 9s to 9s 6d per 70 lbs. Flour—western, 30s to 30s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s to 31s; Ohio, 32s to 32s 6d per lb. Indian Corn—Baltimore, 30s to 31s; Ohio, 30s to 32s 6d per bushel; yellow and mixed, 30s to 32s; white, 44s to 46s per 480 lbs.

Beef and Pork—scarcely anything doing. Beef is offered at a decline of 10s to 15s per tierce, without leading to business.

Consols 90 to 91.

## Hercules in the Temple of Error.

## THE PILLARS OF PREJUDICE PARTING.

The most stubborn enemies a great religion or discovery encounters, are the individuals with whose interests it interferes. Vast indeed must be its value, palpable as the sun, the benefit it imparts, in order to overcome and subdue the professional opposition of the Apostles of Error whose theories it overthrows.—Holmes's system of treatment supplied supplies of truth has accomplished this Herculean task. It has swallowed up conflicting dogmas, has shivered the pillars of prejudice, and the rods of his less favored competitors. The old practice, with its complications and contradictions, its volumes of mystification, its absurdities cloaked in the dead languages, its profitable alliance between the physician and the apothecary, its pecuniary policy of regulating the progress of cure by the length of the patient's purse, its blind experiments upon the constitution, its struggling with the superficial manifestations of disease, its short sighted attempts to suppress instead of to destroy the materials of its seeds of a disorder, has been shaken to its very foundations, by the uniform success of Holmes's two remedies. One of the great merits of his Cinquant and Pills is that they remove the complaint without prostrating the strength of the patient. The ordinary theory is that acute disease cannot be cured without weakening the invalid; the process of reinvigorating the system is an after consideration. Professor Holloway utterly rejects this plan of debilitating the patient in order to reduce the disease. His medicines sustain and assist nature while combating and conquering the malady, and nature, thus reinforced, expedites the cure.

It seems to us that this is a method of treatment that is consistent with common sense, however inconsistent it may be with professional jargon. To depress the strength of a sick man by powerful depleting medicines, or by bleeding, is to rob him gratuitously of a portion of that vitality which disease is laboring to extinguish. Strong indeed must be the constitution which can withstand the combined attack of a prostrating complaint and a prostrating system of treatment.

The object of Professor Holloway is to fortify and sustain the vital powers while the views of disease is being driven out of the system, and that object is accomplished by his celebrated medicines.—Boston Journal.

## Gallant Conduct in India.

The Age Observer gives the following extracts of a letter from Calcutta, relating to Colonel James Neill:—"In the troubles of these times Colonel Neill has distinguished himself. His regiment was sent for from Madras, and when he arrived he was ordered with his regiment to the country. As he was starting from this he showed what sort of a man he was. His regiment had not got up to the station at the railway when the specified time through some unforeseen delay the railway people had not been able to get the train away, and he had to wait. The Colonel called a private and gave the railway men in charge of a guard, and put a sergeant on the engine and told him to show the train off, or if he started late he gave orders. When he arrived at Allahabad with only the advanced company of his regiment, he found the active infantry, cavalry, and Sikhs on the point of moving. He at once mustered the European troops there, amounting not to 200, marched down to the native regiments to parade, and when paraded ordered them to follow down their arms. They refused, and without a moment's hesitation he commanded his men to fire, which they did blaze among the 3000 natives, who at once broke and fled, some of them returning the fire. One of the irregular cavalry shot his own commander. The Colonel saw him do it, and he ordered him to be hanged on the spot."

A niece of Rev. Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi. When the Sepoys rose there, and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and with another lady started on foot to get out of the native hands. Several times they were tried to be stopped, but she presented her pistols, and threatened to shoot any man that came near her. They managed to get clear of the lines, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith drove away towards Unhalla. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Unhalla."

Commenting upon the recent financial panic in New York, the Shipping List of that city, a very able commercial journal, says:—"The monetary panic has not only alarmed, and the storm has apparently blown over. The laws of trade—the settled maxims of commercial economy—cannot be violated for a lengthened period, without a calamitous reaction. For some time past, many kinds of business have been transacted upon an unparalleled scale of prodigality, and it was well that a check should be placed upon it. As a result of the late storm, the fever of speculation, will be temporarily checked, and a calmer and cooler spirit is to be hoped, will prevail. With such enormous depreciation in certain stocks, the wonder is that their holders have been able to keep their heads above water."

Aside from the railroad interest, and the money for investments in Western lands, the country is in a most prosperous condition, and the gregarious wealth throughout its whole length and breadth was perhaps never greater. The salutary lesson of the evils of over expansion will compel a return to the paths of prudence, and confidence will thus be again restored for a season. The origin of the late panic is very generally ascribed to "stock gambling," as it is technically termed, which had reached a dangerous extent. If the matter were thoroughly sifted, the main cause, we opine, would be discovered in the sudden contraction of bank loans, (amounting in five weeks to six millions of dollars)—the doubts existing as to the real condition of many of our Railroad Companies—the extension of credits—and over-impairments of money descriptions."

The effects of the panic have fallen most heavily on stock speculators, but their strong efforts to sustain themselves at the expense of exorbitant rates of interest, disturbs the whole system, and makes money dear to those who are pursuing quiet, legitimate business, but whose receipts for their work are not equal to their payments. This class, however, cannot be seriously affected, as their wants, beyond immediate means are small.

The prospects are so thick on the railroad that the Hudson River Company have engaged the services of two expert thief-catchers to travel up and down the road and catch the thieves.

A Convention of Ministers of the Gospel, Sunday School teachers, and friends of Sabbath Schools, is to be held in the village of Brookton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th days of December next.—Clio.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that a quantity of Kentucky and Canadian new wheat has reached this city. It is equal to the Genesee of former years, and far superior to most of that raised there last year. The Kentucky sample is superb. The Canadian is equally good, except that there are a few shrunken kernels.

The Chicago Press speaking of the Hudson's Bay monopoly, says:—"Let the Canadian Government be extended over its territory, and they will be at once opened to a large immigration, thus furnishing homes to hundreds of thousands of the people of the United Kingdom who are longing to better their condition, and adding immensely to the prosperity and importance of Canada."

The statement that the Solicitor General West had visited Toronto, and expressed a conviction that he was the notorious individual of that name is contradicted by the Kingston Whig. That journal says: Mr. Smith may have spoken of Mr. West, but he has not expressed himself, convicted that Mellegrey is Townsend. On the contrary, he entertains many doubts on this subject and not long ago talked of a habeas corpus to bring up the body of the prisoner to Toronto, there to be discharged.

Toronto Scene.—As a lady yesterday morning was in the act of purchasing some vegetables at a stall in the St. Lawrence Market, she was suddenly struck on the back of the head, by a stone, the weight of which she discovered that five or six dollars, which she held in her hand, had disappeared. No one around save who had given the blow, though it was evident the violence was done by some one who had perceived the money. Of a truth, Toronto is improving, when such outrage could be perpetrated in a crowded thoroughfare.—Leader.

The receipts of Wheat and Corn at Chicago, are very large. For week ending Wednesday last the amount amounted to 550,000 bushels of Wheat, and 157,000 of Corn. On the Thursday succeeding 182,000 bushels of Wheat were received. The market from the unfavorable news from England and the monetary panic declined rapidly during the week. A reaction, however, is now observable to again slumped by the unfavorable news to the North American. Latest quotations were 78d for Spring Wheat and 81 3/4c for Winter.

A miraculous escape was witnessed by the crowd on the platform of the Bradford Railroad Station, on Thursday morning. A steep looking man attempted to pass over the cattle guard, just as the train was entering the station, the engine struck him and he fell, and the train was close up to the platform and the whole train had passed, one of his companions having held him up to the danger, held him down till the danger had passed. He was scared out of his wits, but not badly injured.

NEXT SHOW OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to see that the Finance Committee of the City Council, have recommended an appropriation of £1250 towards the funds of the Provincial Association, provided the next show for 1858 be held in Toronto. This sum, with the grant from the County Council, will no doubt be deemed sufficient to warrant the Association in fixing upon Toronto as the place for the next show. We hope the Council will formally sanction the proposal, as the money will not be required till next year. The importance of securing the show to be held in this city is well known.—Globe.

We learn from the Quebec Chronicle, of the 29th inst., that John James Hagan, the person last named for the murder of Corcoran, at St. Catharines, was held in jail in the city of Quebec, on a charge of having shot an "innocent" French Canadian farmer, who had purchased a farm about Lake Huron, and was engaged in clearing the land. Hagan had been assigned to Mr. O'Connell, the counsel for the Canadian trial. Before the commission of the act of which he is accused, it is said Hagan had threatened that "no one should come a second time to take possession of his property."

COLLISION ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.—A serious collision took place on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to-day, between an express and a freight train. The disaster occurred near Whitehouse, N. J., eleven miles below this city. William Siner a merchant doing business here, and the engineer and fireman of the express train were killed and thirteen wounded, some of them seriously. The cause of the accident is said to be the anxiety of the employees of the freight train to reach the city in time to participate in an excursion, and to do this they violated the time tables. One of the employees has fled to the woods.

From the News we learn that the potato crop in the township adjoining Kingston will prove a failure. The latter part of last week was very warm in the daytime, with heavy dews at night. Whether that peculiarity of the weather has produced the change, or only developed more speedily the disease already existing, we are unable to say; certain it is, however, that the disease has manifested itself in an alarming extent. Those who flattered themselves up to the middle of the week that their fields had escaped, have been disappointed. Early and late sown fields are alike. At least one half the produce, it is thought, is destroyed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The total cost of the Atlantic telegraph cable was \$1,258,750, as follows: Contract price of deep sea wire, per mile, \$200; price of span yarn and iron wire, per mile, \$245; price of outside tar, per mile, \$20; total price of \$1,218,750; to which add for ten miles of deep sea wire, with steel covering, forjacket, ocean convergents, at \$1,450 per mile, \$14,500; and for twenty miles of shore wire, at \$1,250 per mile, \$25,000; making the total cost of the cable as above stated, which, however, does not include the cost of the electrical apparatus and the various machinery on board the ships.



### Miscellaneous Advertisements

**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

**\$40 REWARD!**

**STRAYED or Stolen!** from the premises of the subscriber, Let No. 1, in the 3rd Con. of King, (Old Surrey), on Friday next last, the first just, a **Span of Horses,** One a chestnut horse, with a grey mane and tail, and about 6 years old; the other a sorrel mare, with a white lump on the inner hind leg, and about 9 years old. Any person giving me information that will lead to their recovery, will receive, **thirty dollars** reward.

**JULIEN BROWN,**  
King, Aug. 21, 1857

**Dwelling House to Let!**

**TO LET, a first class BRICK DWELLING** in the 1st Con. of King, near the Town—containing six rooms and a bath and cellar. Terms cash. For particulars apply to.

**J. S. WILKIN.**

Rogart Town, June 10, 1857. [16-19]

**The Provincial Insurance Company,**

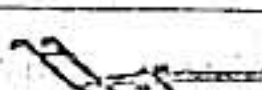
Subscribed Capital, £496,920., Paid up Capital,  
£13,829.

*Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto:*

**THE** Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company, at Newmarket, and is prepared to accept risks on the most favorable terms to Insurers. This Company is well known, and considered one of the safest institutions in the province. No just claim has ever been repudiated by them; and the subscriber has every confidence in recommending this institution to the public.

**O. FORD, Agent.**

Newmarket, June 3, 1857. [16-18]



**Agricultural Implement Man-  
ufactory and**

**IRON FOUNDRY,**  
BRADFORD, COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the surrounding country that they are manufacturing for the ensuing season

**100 REAPING MACHINES,**

(Seymour & Morgan's Patent,) of the very best materials, which they will warrant to equal, if not surpass any in the Province. Being this season enabled to obtain the best made and fitted up under their own superintendence, they feel confident they will be able to build their Reapers of superior manner, and thus merit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on them during the past season.

Price of Reapers, \$112 cash; \$115 part cash and remainder in six months.

They are also manufacturing *Kitchens' MOWING MACHINES*, at reduced prices.

**Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters,**  
House and a Improved Cultivators, kept constantly on hand.

T. GOODEFELLOW, & Co.  
Bradford, April 13, 1857.

**Desirable Property for Sale!**

**FOR SALE,** three valuable premises occupied by the subscriber, in Bogart Town. The land consists of one-quarter of an Acre, on which there is erected

**A PLANK DWELLING HOUSE,**

And Wheelwright's Shop; also, lumber Shed, Scales and other out-buildings. The place has every convenience suitable for a family residence, with well and cistern, and a cellar under the house. The locality is a good one for a mechanic, being surrounded by a rich farming community.

**TERMS LIBERAL.**

For particulars apply on the premises to  
**WM. WETHERELL,**  
Bogart Town, May 14, 1857. 16-15

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**AYER'S**

**PILLS**

**Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.**

**EXAMINE, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.**

**DR. JESSE AYER, M.D.,** the well-known professor, of Lowell Street, Lowell, Mass., whose choice preparations are found all over

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